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ISSUES FACING GEORGIA

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GEORGIA'S VETERANS

by
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In Georgia, as elsewhere in the United States, calls to military service have been frequent. Indeed, every generation except the youngest has had the obligation as well as the opportunity to serve in the Armed Forces. The two World Wars were spaced only a generation apart. The Korean War followed quickly and in a decade the Vietnam Conflict began. Many Georgians died in the service of their country, over 10,000 in World War I and in succeeding conflicts[1].

Dreadful as these conflicts were, the great majority survived. Thousands are now in the armed forces but many more have returned to civilian life and are classified as veterans. Currently, one in seven Georgians over the age of 20 is a veteran. The total number of Georgia veterans numbers about 650,000. Of these, tens of thousands served in more than one conflict and some in as many as four.

Veterans from all of these conflicts are entitled to certain benefits. It comes as no surprise that a few thousand soldiers from World War I, which ended almost 70 years ago, are still receiving benefits. However, the War to End All Wars is not the earliest for which we are still paying. It was not until 1984 that the last Georgia veteran of the Spanish-American War died. In June of 1987 two beneficiaries, one the dependent child of a Confederate soldier and the other the dependent child of a Union soldier, were still alive in Georgia. Thus, generations to come will pay for wars long past, a matter of some concern since the number of veterans is still increasing.

Growth and Distribution of Veterans

From 1970 to 1985 the number of veterans in Georgia grew by 14.7 percent. Even in the last five of these years - all peace time - the increase was 16,502 or 2.6 percent. One reason for the continuing increase is the large number of military installations in the state. These include: Fort McPherson and Fort Gillem in Fulton County, Fort Benning in Chattahoochee and Muscogee Counties, Fort Gordon in Richmond County, Fort Stewart in Liberty County, Robins Air Force Base in Houston County, Moody Air Force Base in Lowndes County, the Naval Supply School in Clarke County, the Marine Barracks in Dougherty County, Dobbins Air Force Base in Cobb County, Hunter Army Airfield in Savannah and the Submarine Base in Camden County. Except for Rome, each of Georgia's seven largest cities contains a military establishment or has one nearby.

In Figure 1 the percentage of veterans as a proportion of the total population is shown by counties[2]. An immediate impression is the high concentration of veterans in North Georgia, especially in counties surrounding the City of Atlanta. Eleven counties in the Atlanta Metropolitan Statistical Area[3], (Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, DeKalb,

Douglas, Fayette, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry, Rockdale and Spalding Counties) accounted for 42 percent of the veterans in Georgia while containing only 37 percent of the total population.

Almost all the other counties with high percentages of veterans either contain a military installation or are adjacent to one. The exception is Liberty County, the home of Fort Stewart, where only 6.6 percent of the population were veterans. In part, this is because the total population of Liberty County is swelled by rather large numbers of soldiers on active duty at Fort Stewart.

Other counties with high proportions of veterans are located in Northeast and Northwest Georgia. Many of these veterans are retirees who have joined the growing influx of older people moving into the mountain and valley counties. Here they find a succession of seasons but with mild winters and pleasant summers. From 1970 to 1985 the rate of migration into Towns and White counties was almost twice that for the state as a whole. In Northwest Georgia similar conditions have attracted veterans but this area was also home to a major military hospital during World War II. Batty General Hospital, located in Floyd County, closed after the war but its presence ha made the area well known.

Counties with low percentages of veterans tend to be rural with low per capita incomes and high percentages of blacks, all characteristics that are associated with low proportions of veterans in the population. The proportion of blacks among veterans is low in Georgia but that is a national rather than a Southern or local phenomenon. In 1980 blacks comprised only 5.1 percent of the nation's World War I veterans. For later conflicts the proportion mounted. Of World War II veterans 6.2 percent were black, as were 7.4 percent of the Korean and 9.1 percent of the Vietnam veterans. Only among those whose period of service was 1975 or later did the proportion of blacks among veterans rise above that of blacks in the total population. Of the most recent veterans more than 20 percent are black, well above the 11 percent of blacks in the adult population. In short, it is only in the last couple of decades that black Americans have had a proportionate or greater share in the armed forces.

Race of Veterans

Figure 2 shows the percentage of veterans in Georgia by race for 1970 and 1980. In 1970 black Georgians comprised 26 percent of the total population but only 13 percent of them were veterans. From 1970 to 1980 the number of blacks in the state grew by less than a percent but black veterans increased by two percent. In 1980, almost 75,000 black veterans lived in Georgia.

Georgia has the fifth largest black population[4] of any state in the nation and for that reason veterans make up a smaller part of Georgia's population than the nation's. This, of course, is changing as social and economic conditions in Georgia improve. In 1960, for example, 39 percent of the males aged 16 and over in the United States were veterans compared to 33 percent in Georgia. The difference was somewhat less in 1970, 43 percent for the nation and 38 percent for Georgia. By 1980 the difference had shrunk two percentage points, 34 to 32.

Age and Sex of Veterans

Figure 3 shows the distribution of veterans in Georgia by age. The largest number in any five-year grouping is at ages 35-39. For the most part, these are Vietnam veterans. For the next two age groups, the numbers fall only to rise again at ages 50 to 70 as Korean and World War II veterans are counted. The veteran population is, of course, an aging population and will continue to be such if no large scale conflict arises. In 1985, a quarter of Georgia's veterans were 65 or older, almost twice the proportion in the total population.

In the comparison given above, only male veterans were considered because female veterans were not counted in the census until 1980. There is evidence, however, of increasing proportions of females among veterans. Whereas only 3.8 percent of white veterans and 7.6 percent of black veterans in Georgia are female, the proportions at both the youngest and oldest ages are much higher. For blacks and whites this is shown in the two U-shaped curves of Figure 4, where the percentage of female veterans is plotted by age. At the youngest ages, about 17 percent of black veterans and 12 percent of white veterans are female. From ages 35 to 55 the curves bottom out at about three percent for whites and six percent for blacks, but afterward they jump sharply. At the oldest ages, 17 percent of the black veterans and eight percent of the white veterans are female. Largely that is because females outlive males, on average seven to eight years.

Social and Economic Impact

Though impressive, the number of veterans does not indicate their impact upon the social, political and economic structures of the state or counties. Keep in mind that veterans were selected for good health and mental ability. They were, however, removed from civilian life for a period of time, many for several years at the ages when higher education is usually pursued or careers begun. Also, more advantaged youths could sometimes escape the draft and did not have to consider the armed forces as an alternative to unemployment or intermittent, poorly-paid jobs. Census data allow comparisons between veterans and nonveterans regarding education, occupation, income, marital and family

status. The data also permit judgments as to whether veterans are more or less likely to have taken up residence where opportunities are best.

The crucial socio-economic indicator is education since all the others, including the probability of migration or a lasting marriage, are related to it. For lack of data on veterans by sex and race, it is best to compare total veterans with white males, Georgia's best educated group. The results are astonishing. For all white males in Georgia in 1980, the percentage of high school graduates peaked at 82.9 for ages 30-34. Among veterans of the same age, white and black together, it was 88.9. For both white males and veterans, the proportion declined with age but the difference in favor of veterans persisted. At ages 70 and over, 35 percent of the veterans were high school graduates compared to 25 percent of all white males. From ages 35 on, veterans were more likely to be college graduates than white males. Also, at the younger ages veterans were far more likely to be enrolled in school, particularly in colleges or universities.

As would be expected from their higher educational achievement, veterans were less likely to be unemployed and more likely to hold managerial or professional jobs than were nonveteran white males, even though blacks and females were included among the veterans. It follows that the median personal income of veterans was higher than that of white males. Furthermore, the median income of Georgia veterans across the age range was about 90 percent of that for white males in the United States. When corrected for cost of living in 1980 that meant that veterans in Georgia, a seventh of whom were black or female, had incomes with buying power equal to that of the average white male in the United States as a whole.

Similar results are obtained when family incomes are compared. The importance of this finding is magnified when we consider that veterans are also more likely to be married and less likely to have homes broken by divorce. Thus the success and reliability of veterans are extended to their children. In sum, the children of veterans are more likely to come from unbroken homes, be better educated and have more affluent parents -- a second generation effect.

In general, veterans tend to move toward the areas of greatest economic opportunities but they also take up residence near military bases or in areas especially attractive to retirees. About two-thirds of the white veterans in Georgia live in metropolitan areas and half of these make their homes in the suburbs. For black veterans the proportion in metropolitan areas rises to almost three quarters, and 22 percent live in the suburbs, an indication that the upward mobility of veterans characterizes both races. In addition to their leadership and work, veterans are important to the state because of the dollars they bring to it. Figure 5 shows the total amount of veterans benefits paid to Georgians from 1975 to 1984. The total for each of the years - 1982 to 1984 - was over a billion dollars. The slight decline from 1983 to 1984 simply indicates changes in eligibility or shifts in the composition of the veteran population.

Veterans Benefits

Table 1 shows the total amount of payments made to veterans in 1984 by county. It also shows what percentage veterans benefits were of the total personal income[5] and of transfer payments[6]. Payments to veterans accounted for 1.5 percent of Georgia's total personal income and over 12 percent of the transfer payments from the Federal Government. Veterans benefits, which have increased considerably over the last two decades, will continue to be high for some time as the World War II and Korean Veterans move into the retirement ages.

Figure 6 shows veterans benefits as a percentage of the total amount of transfer payments in 1984 by counties[7]. Again, we see that veterans tend to live near military facilities. The high proportion of veterans benefits in Oconee County results from its proximity to the Naval Supply School in neighboring Clarke County as well as the influence of the University of Georgia. Fayette County's high percentage of veterans benefits may reflect its proximity to Fort McPherson and Fort Gillem but its general affluence is the more important factor. In 1984, Fayette had the highest per capita income of any county in the state.

Conclusion

The evidence is clear that veterans exert a dominant role in the social and economic progress of Georgia. It is also clear that they more than made up for the time spent in military service by their later endeavors. Very important, but not so evident from easily available statistics, however, is that black veterans differ more from their nonveteran counterparts than is true among whites. Relatively speaking, blacks have gained more than whites from their military experiences, another bit of evidence that war has been a major factor in removing the barriers between the races.

It also appears that special consideration of veterans should be a part of the states' overall economic strategy. Since Georgia has a number of military facilities it has an advantage in attracting veterans - a group better educated and more skilled than average. For all areas, veterans could be important in developing the diversified economy so badly needed in some parts of the state. Additional reports on this subject will be made as information becomes available.

FOOTNOTES

1. Veterans Bulletin: September-October,1984. Georgia Department of Veteran Service, Atlanta, Georgia.

2. In this map five categories are shown. They are: HIGH (solid: 10.75 percent to 12.96 percent), ABOVE AVERAGE (cross - hatched: 9.67 percent to 10.75 percent), AVERAGE (diagonal: 8.60 percent to 9.67 percent), BELOW AVERAGE, (horizontal: 7.35 percent to 8.60 percent), and LOW (blank: 1.38 percent to 7.35).

3. In 1987 Georgia had 38 metropolitian counties in eight Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and 121 nonmetropolitan counties. MSAs are dense population concentrations (usually cities with at least 50,000 inhabitants) and the surrounding counties, which are integrated socially and economically with the population center.

4. Lee, Everett, S., Bates, Hortense, L. and Douglas C. Bachtel. "Georgia's Black Population". Issues Facing Georgia Volume 2, Number 6, 1986. The University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

5. PERSONAL INCOME- The personal income of an area is the income received by persons from all sources; that is, from participation in production, transfer payments from government and business, and from government interest payments (which are treated like transfer payments).

6. TRANSFER PAYMENTS -- Transfer payments to persons are income flows for which services are not currently rendered. Government transfer payments include payments under the following programs: federal old age, survivors' disability, and hospital insurance; supplementary medical insurance; state unemployment insurance; railroad retirement and unemployment insurance; government retirement; federal and state government-insured workman's compensation; veteran's benefits, including veteran's life insurance; food stamps; black lung payments; supplemental security income; and direct relief.

7. In this map the total veterans benefits were divided into five categories. They are: HIGH (solid: $5,165 to $103,182) ABOVE AVERAGE (cross -hatched: $2,809 to $5,165), AVERAGE (diagonal: $1,820 to $2,809), BELOW AVERAGE, (horizontal: $1,172 to $1,819), and LOW (blank: $183 to $1,171).

SOURCES OF DATA

Table 1 General Social and Economic Characteristics, 1980, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1365 Peachtree Street, NE, Room 625, Atlanta, GA 30309; and, Veterans Benefits, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, 1970-1984, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20402; and Number of Veterans: 1985, Office of Information Management and Statistics, U.S. Veterans Administration, Washington, DC.

Figure 1 Number of Veterans: 1985, Office of Information Management and Statistics, U.S. Veterans Administration, Washington, DC.

Figure 2 General Social and Economic Characteristics: 1970 & 1980, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1365 Peachtree St., NE, Room 625, Atlanta, GA 30309.

Figure 3 General Social and Economic Characteristics: 1980, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1365 Peachtree St., NE, Room 625, Atlanta, GA 30309.

Figure 4 Number of Veterans, 1985, Office of Management & Statistics, U.S. Veterans Administration, Washington, DC.

Figure 5 Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, 1984, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20402.

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Special thanks to Cletus Stripling, Sue Boatright, and Leslie Studdard for their assistance.

FIGURE 1
VETERANS AS A PERCENT OF POPULATION
1985

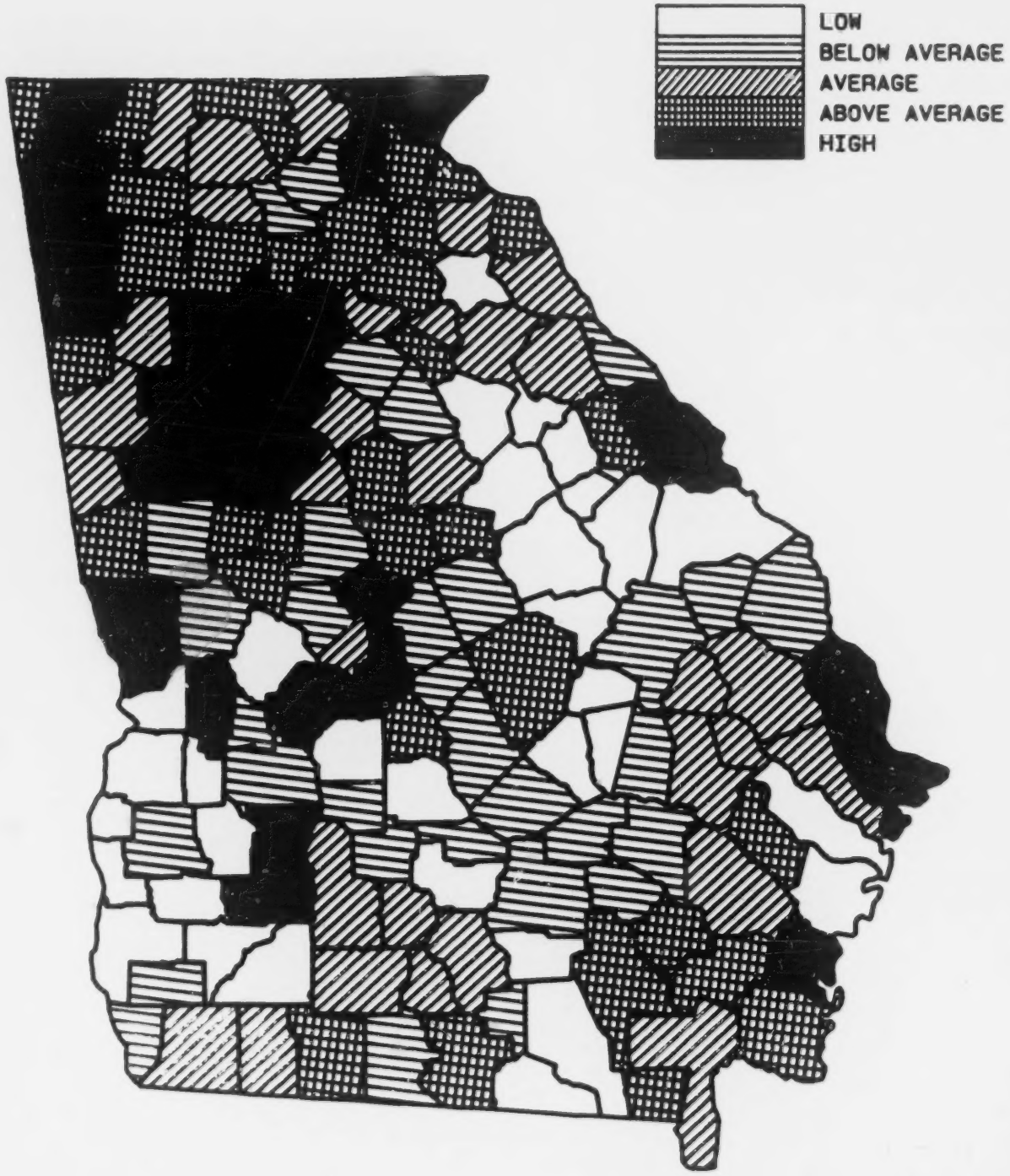
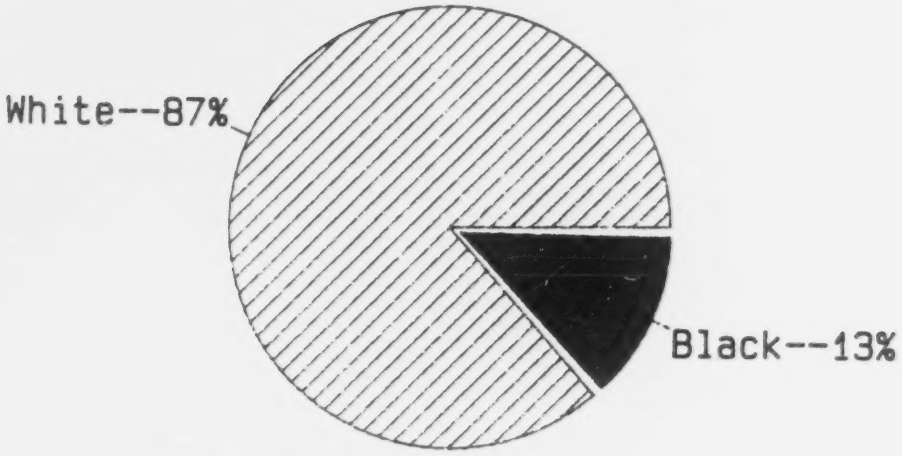
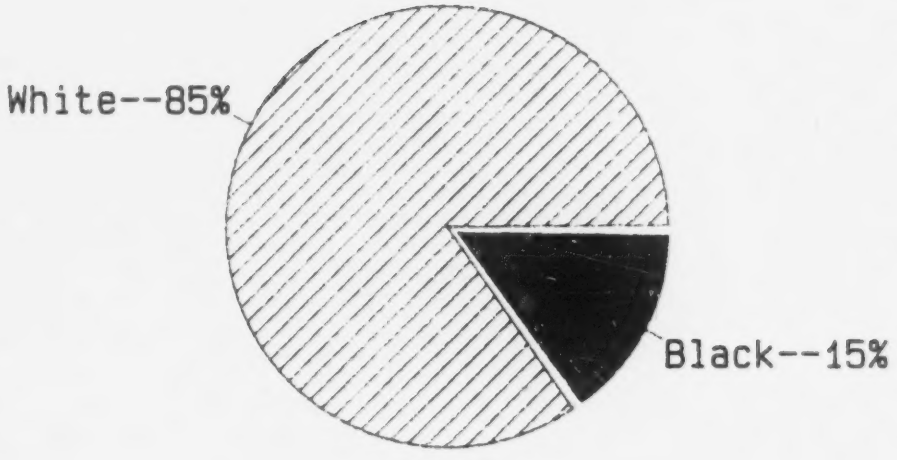


FIGURE 2
VETERANS BY RACE: 1970 - 1980



1970



1980

FIGURE 3
VETERAN POPULATION BY AGE
1986

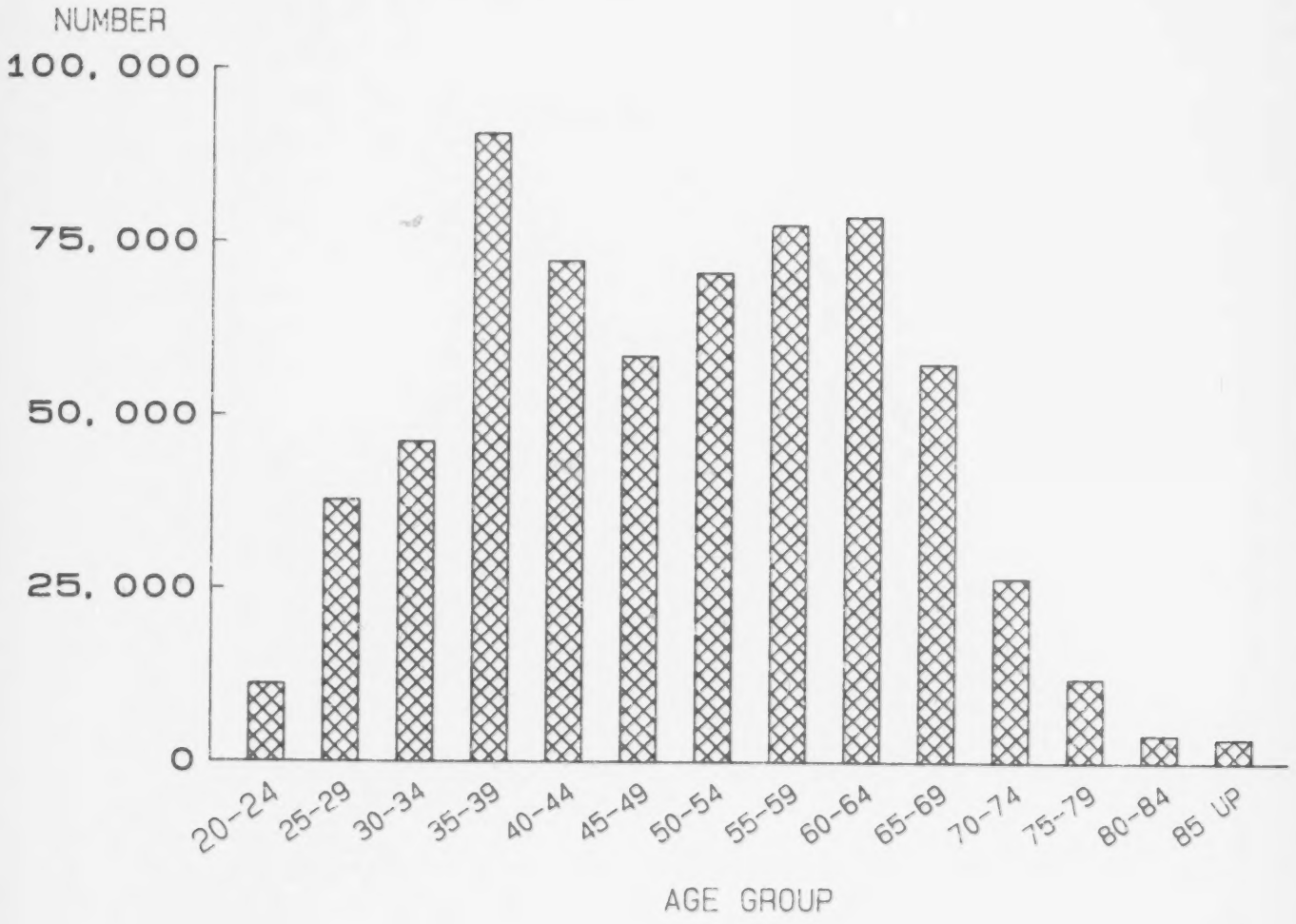


FIGURE 4
PERCENT OF FEMALE VETERANS
GEORGIA: 1980

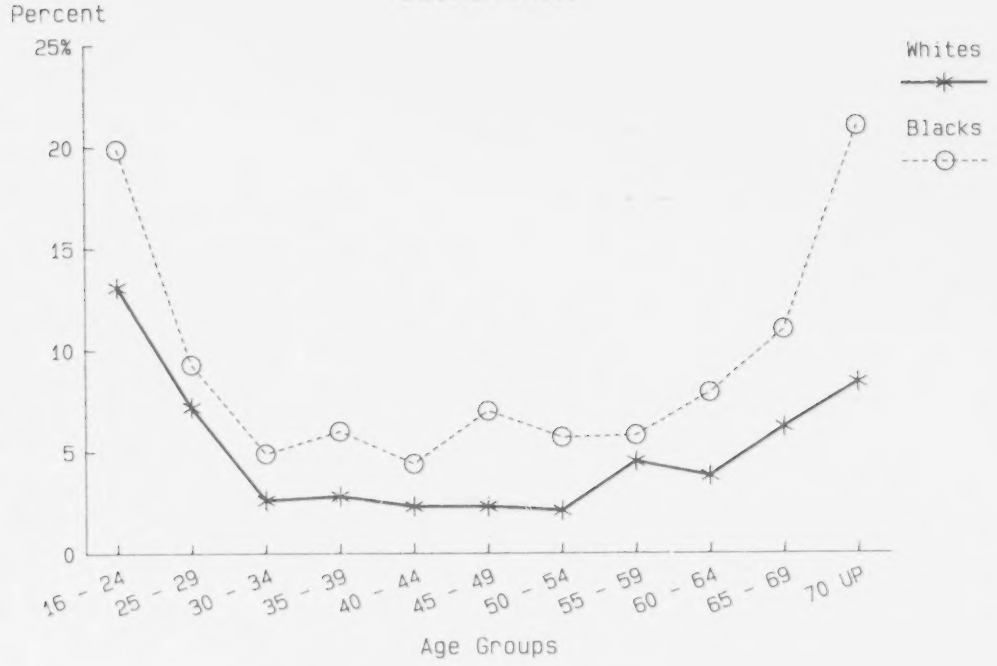


FIGURE 5
VETERANS BENEFITS: 1970 - 1984

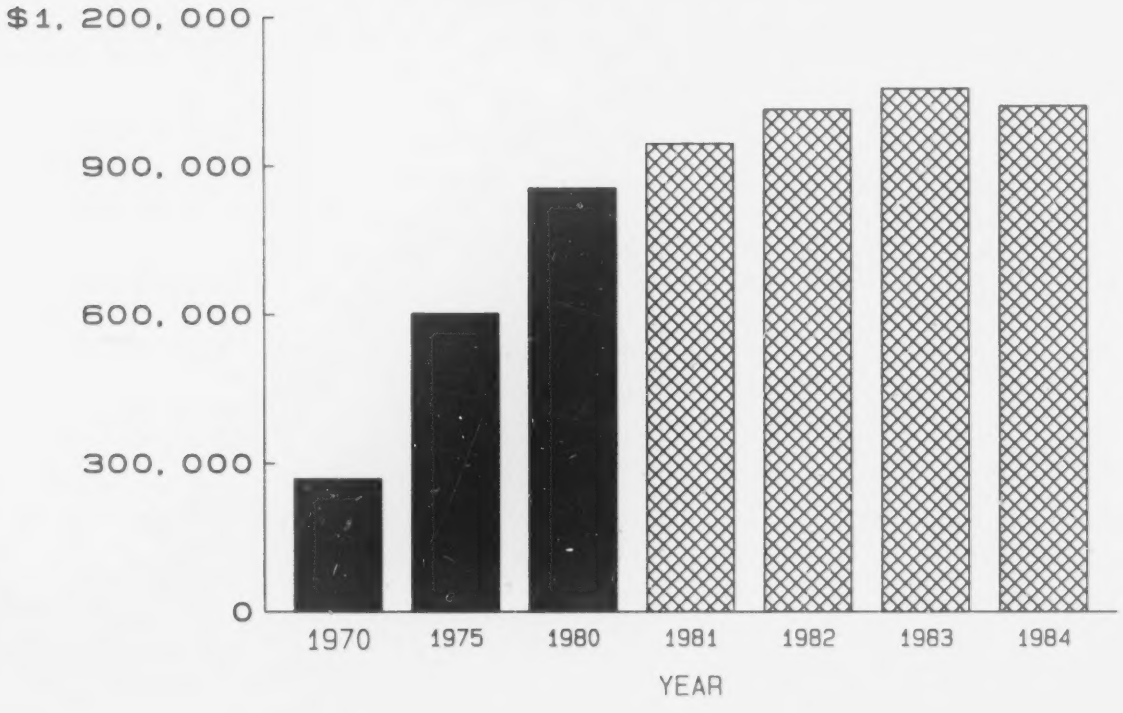


FIGURE 6
VETERANS BENEFITS' AS A PERCENT OF
TRANSFER PAYMENTS: 1984

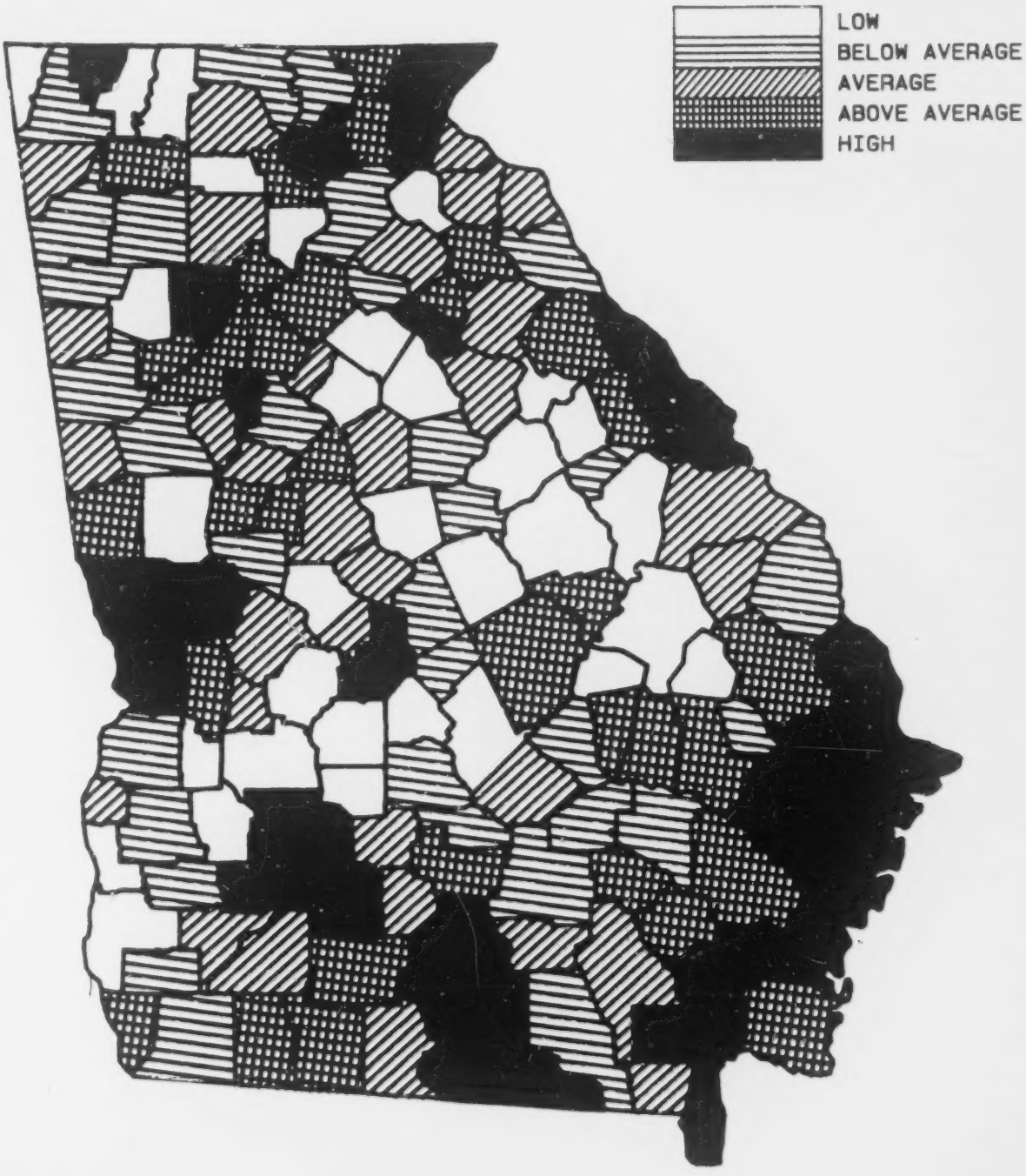


TABLE 1
NUMBER OF VETERANS AND BENEFITS: 1980 - 1985

	Number of Veterans								Transfer Payments, 1984				
									Veterans' Benefits				
	1985 Number	Rank of Number	[1] Percent of Population	[1] Rank of Percent	1980 Number	Male	Female	Percent Female	Total Payments	[2] Percent of Total Personal Income	[3] Percent of Transfer Payments	[1] Rank of Percent Transfer	[1] Percent Change 1980-84
APPLING	1280	85	7.9	119	1268	1226	42	3.3	1890	1.2	9.1	104	12.2
ATKINSON	410	146	6.4	149	441	433	8	1.8	922	1.6	9.8	70	10.8
BACON	770	118	8.2	113	802	778	24	3.0	1460	1.9	10.4	45	13.9
BAKER	270	153	7.3	130	316	305	11	3.5	390	1.3	9.6	81	4.3
BALDWIN	3960	31	10.4	39	3813	3677	136	3.6	5165	1.5	9.3	97	17.7
BANKS	980	104	9.9	58	915	911	4	0.4	682	0.7	6.9	154	16.6
* BARROW	2390	51	9.2	72	2247	2165	82	3.6	2916	1.2	8.5	123	17.6
BARTOW	45[illegible]	30	9.9	57	4466	4367	99	2.2	5165	1.2	9.0	109	20.5
BEN HILL	1470	77	8.5	103	1493	1453	40	2.7	2565	1.7	8.9	111	21.0
BERRIEN	1280	86	9.2	74	1307	1251	56	4.3	3175	2.5	14.6	13	13.6
* BIBB	17970	9	11.5	18	17777	17048	729	4.1	27727	1.6	9.4	93	17.2
BLECKLEY	920	108	8.6	97	1033	966	67	6.5	1820	1.8	8.7	117	14.3
BRANTLEY	1010	101	10.4	40	1043	1007	36	3.5	1438	2.0	11.9	26	20.9
BROOKS	1180	93	7.8	123	1315	1247	68	5.2	2159	1.9	9.6	79	25.5
BRYAN	1110	96	9.1	80	1033	993	40	3.9	2170	2.2	13.4	16	28.3
BULLOCH	3240	40	8.6	95	3220	3086	134	4.2	5192	1.6	10.3	47	17.1
BURKE	1410	79	6.8	138	1484	1416	68	4.6	3037	1.8	9.6	75	21.6
* BUTTS	1400	80	9.3	71	1421	1366	55	3.9	2399	1.8	10.1	52	14.3
CALHOUN	370	147	6.7	141	412	388	24	5.8	1005	1.8	8.6	119	12.7
CAMDEN	1880	63	10.4	42	1593	1537	56	3.5	1998	1.1	10.8	35	30.8
CANDLER	670	127	8.7	94	772	743	29	3.8	1006	1.7	8.1	137	27.0
CARROLL	5730	24	9.1	82	5562	5474	88	1.6	8057	1.3	9.1	103	19.7
* CATOOSA	5030	28	12.7	9	5114	4962	152	3.0	5095	1.5	12.9	20	20.6
CHARLTON	670	128	8.8	90	738	690	48	6.5	1522	2.6	12.8	21	24.5
* CHATHAM	23130	6	10.8	32	23501	22226	1275	5.4	46758	1.9	12.5	25	19.9
* CHATTAHOOCHEE	290	151	1.4	159	434	351	83	19.1	2809	1.8	39.6	1	18.4
CHATTOOGA	2350	50	10.9	27	2537	2489	48	1.9	3588	2.1	9.6	77	18.1
* CHEROKEE	6800	20	9.9	56	5952	5785	167	2.8	5281	0.7	9.5	90	23.0
* CLARKE	7290	17	9.4	70	6766	6488	278	4.1	11488	1.3	10.5	43	15.3
CLAY	220	154	6.5	148	252	238	14	5.6	380	1.6	6.8	155	6.1
* CLAYTON	21920	7	13.1	5	21154	20390	764	3.6	24679	1.3	14.8	12	15.8
CLINCH	500	139	7.4	128	508	480	28	5.5	818	1.4	8.7	116	22.8
* COBB	50270	3	13.4	2	42637	41299	1338	3.1	53551	1.0	15.1	10	25.2
COFFEE	2250	53	7.8	121	2330	2223	107	4.6	3698	1.6	9.2	100	17.4
COLQUITT	3440	38	9.5	68	3684	3535	149	4.0	6352	1.9	10.7	40	18.9
* COLUMBIA	6360	21	12.0	13	5239	4936	333	5.8	22004	3.7	35.1	2	35.8
COOK	1280	87	9.2	75	1309	1243	66	5.0	2344	2.3	11.9	25	24.9
* COWETA	4850	29	10.8	30	4814	4684	130	2.7	5500	1.1	8.5	122	18.1
CRAWFORD	620	130	8.4	106	748	713	35	4.7	520	0.8	6.4	157	22.9
CRISP	1620	70	7.9	116	1696	1603	93	5.5	2764	1.6	8.3	134	22.0
* DADE	1190	92	10.2	48	1357	1343	14	1.0	1267	1.4	8.4	129	11.4
DAWSON	490	140	7.8	122	446	432	14	3.1	837	1.3	10.0	53	21.7
DECATUR	2410	49	9.0	85	2516	2387	129	5.1	3616	1.5	9.2	99	18.3
* DEKALB	66050	2	12.8	8	63746	60743	3003	4.7	68092	0.9	10.5	44	13.9
DODGE	1350	82	7.9	118	1506	1461	45	3.0	2371	1.7	7.9	140	17.7
DOOLY	710	122	6.8	140	785	732	53	6.8	1377	1.3	7.5	149	22.4
* DOUGHERTY	11470	10	11.0	26	11952	11275	677	5.7	25409	2.4	16.3	9	17.6
* DOUGLAS	7580	15	11.6	17	6936	6707	229	3.3	6855	1.0	10.8	31	20.4
EARLY	840	111	6.4	150	937	886	51	5.4	1618	1.4	8.1	136	15.1
ECHOLS	170	155	7.1	132	201	193	8	4.0	348	2.2	12.7	24	15.2
* EFFINGHAM	2300	52	10.8	31	2189	2054	135	6.2	2565	1.3	11.7	28	22.1
ELBERT	1750	66	9.2	73	1903	1875	28	1.5	3017	1.6	9.0	107	26.3
EMANUEL	1740	67	8.1	115	1831	1726	105	5.7	2765	1.7	7.9	143	18.2
EVANS	750	119	8.8	89	816	786	30	3.7	1172	1.6	8.5	124	21.5
FANNIN	1590	73	10.3	44	1665	1646	19	1.1	2460	1.9	8.9	114	21.1
* FAYETTE	5740	23	13.4	3	4356	4280	76	1.7	3170	0.5	5.6	76	31.9
FLOYD	9120	12	11.6	15	9347	9561	386	3.9	11093	1.2	8.6	120	14.3
* FORSYTH	3470	37	9.7	63	3089	3036	53	1.7	2057	0.5	7.0	153	20.6
FRANKLIN	1430	78	9.2	77	1568	1545	23	1.5	2573	1.5	9.4	92	24.5
* FULTON	69310	1	11.2	24	67815	64545	3270	4.8	103182	1.2	10.0	59	13.9
GILMER	1110	97	9.1	81	1158	1121	37	3.2	1783	1.6	9.5	89	21.9
GLASCOCK	140	157	5.8	155	170	167	3	1.8	431	1.8	9.3	96	23.5
GLYNN	7740	14	13.2	4	7452	7144	308	4.1	14336	2.1	13.9	15	17.3
GORDON	3270	39	9.9	54	3270	3158	112	3.4	3963	1.1	10.0	56	17.0
GRADY	2020	58	9.5	67	2070	1974	96	4.6	2874	1.6	10.1	51	13.4
GREENE	880	110	7.3	129	918	876	34	3.7	1762	1.7	9.6	78	23.9
* GWINNETT	28660	4	11.3	21	21864	21283	581	2.7	15796	0.5	10.2	48	31.0
HABERSHAM	2880	43	10.7	34	2970	2889	81	2.7	4268	1.7	11.3	30	24.4
HALL	8920	13	10.6	35	8700	8422	278	3.2	10015	1.0	9.1	106	18.6
HANCOCK	420	145	4.5	157	470	429	41	8.7	1010	1.5	6.6	156	23.2
HARALSON	2060	55	10.3	45	2084	2004	80	3.8	2962	1.4	9.6	80	19.8
HARRIS	1970	59	11.6	16	1992	1914	78	3.9	4941	3.3	20.1	7	22.6
HART	1880	64	9.7	64	1971	1875	96	4.9	2567	1.3	9.8	66	18.8
HEARD	650	129	9.4	69	660	637	23	3.5	975	1.4	9.8	69	22.2
* HENRY	5060	27	11.3	22	4596	4435	161	3.5	4691	0.9	9.1	105	22.1
* HOUSTON	11150	11	13.0	6	11162	10623	539	4.8	35941	3.8	25.1	5	25.5
IRWIN	610	131	6.9	137	693	684	9	1.3	1248	1.5	10.0	58	21.7
* JACKSON	2730	45	9.9	60	2703	2584	119	4.4	3657	1.3	9.5	84	20.2
JASPER	800	116	10.4	41	781	747	34	4.4	1107	1.4	9.5	88	18.6
JEFF DAVIS	990	103	8.5	104	1013	958	55	5.4	1352	1.2	8.7	118	17.8
JEFFERSON	1160	94	6.3	151	1259	1186	73	5.8	2569	1.6	8.1	135	17.3
JENKINS	690	125	8.2	112	755	734	21	2.8	1329	2.1	9.8	65	14.1
JOHNSON	540	136	6.1	152	591	572	19	3.2	1307	1.9	9.8	64	18.2
* JONES	1910	62	10.4	38	1899	1828	79	4.2	1144	0.6	7.6	147	13.9
LAMAR	1260	89	10.2	46	1362	1305	57	4.2	2085	1.8	10.8	37	14.7

TABLE 1 (Continued)
NUMBER OF VETERANS AND BENEFITS: 1980 - 1985

	Number of Veterans								Transfer Payments, 1984				
									Veterans' Benefits				
	1985 Number	Rank of Number [1]	Percent of Population	Rank of Percent [1]	1980 Number	Male	Female	Percent Female	Total Payments	Percent of Total Personal Income [2]	Percent of Transfer Payments [3]	Rank of Percent Transfer [1]	Percent Change 1980-84
LANIER	470	141	8.1	114	523	509	14	2.7	1096	2.5	12.8	22	19.3
LAURENS	3900	32	10.2	49	4012	3861	151	3.8	8556	1.9	10.6	42	17.3
* LEE	1530	75	10.9	28	1418	1379	39	2.8	1861	1.4	14.0	14	20.2
LIBERTY	2750	44	6.6	147	2683	2298	385	14.3	8558	2.5	26.7	4	48.4
LINCOLN	580	133	8.3	110	618	579	39	6.3	1515	2.6	12.7	23	17.9
LONG	600	132	10.5	37	527	480	47	8.9	768	1.9	13.1	17	31.7
LOWNDES	7370	16	10.1	52	7349	6961	388	5.3	16847	2.5	16.6	8	19.8
LUMPKIN	1020	100	8.5	102	963	914	49	5.1	1881	1.7	13.0	19	27.2
MACON	1670	69	11.9	14	1047	991	56	5.3	1310	1.2	5.9	158	14.4
* MADISON	700	124	3.6	158	1969	1906	63	3.2	2510	1.3	10.4	46	21.6
MARION	970	105	18.0	1	467	439	28	6.0	854	1.9	9.9	61	16.7
* MCDUFFIE	1940	61	9.9	59	1777	1711	66	3.7	3099	1.8	10.7	41	25.3
MCINTOSH	440	143	5.4	156	767	753	14	1.8	1604	2.8	11.2	32	16.9
MERIWETHER	1730	68	8.4	107	1922	1810	112	5.8	2549	1.5	8.0	139	16.0
MILLER	540	137	7.8	120	604	585	19	3.1	900	1.5	8.9	110	6.8
MITCHELL	1520	76	7.0	134	1598	1534	64	4.0	2954	1.7	9.5	91	16.3
MONROE	1280	88	8.3	108	1341	1290	51	3.8	1959	1.4	9.7	72	26.2
MONTGOMERY	460	142	6.6	146	512	501	11	2.1	1169	2.1	10.1	50	17.6
MORGAN	1060	99	8.5	99	1090	1015	75	6.9	1456	1.1	8.4	128	13.7
MURRAY	1960	60	9.0	83	1958	1902	56	2.9	1811	0.9	8.3	133	16.9
* MUSCOGEE	23160	5	13.0	7	23337	21718	1619	6.9	97675	5.2	29.6	3	17.2
* NEWTON	3770	33	9.7	66	3592	3511	81	2.3	4568	1.2	8.4	130	18.8
* OCONEE	1570	74	10.8	33	1430	1392	38	2.7	1904	1.2	13.0	18	24.1
OGLETHORPE	820	113	8.7	92	826	809	17	2.1	1042	1.1	9.6	83	23.3
* PAULDING	2960	42	9.7	65	2832	2770	62	2.2	2475	0.9	7.9	142	17.8
* PEACH	1790	65	9.1	79	1947	1828	119	6.1	3531	1.8	9.5	87	24.8
PICKENS	1160	95	8.7	93	1096	1044	52	4.7	1606	1.2	8.3	131	21.4
PIERCE	1300	83	10.1	53	1314	1270	44	3.3	2025	2.0	10.7	39	22.4
PIKE	930	107	10.3	43	1067	1032	35	3.3	1354	1.6	9.9	63	17.9
POLK	3730	35	11.1	25	3836	3674	162	4.2	5265	1.6	9.3	98	16.5
PULASKI	900	109	10.2	47	967	927	40	4.1	1217	1.4	7.3	150	23.8
PUTNAM	1070	98	9.1	78	1049	983	66	6.3	1493	1.5	8.4	126	15.8
QUITMAN	160	156	7.0	136	180	163	17	9.4	421	2.6	9.6	74	15.7
RABUN	1300	84	12.0	12	1326	1286	40	3.0	2261	2.6	11.3	31	21.2
RANDOLPH	690	126	7.6	125	748	704	44	5.9	1306	1.9	8.4	127	19.4
* RICHMOND	21660	8	11.3	23	22215	20612	1503	7.2	70067	3.4	21.5	6	22.0
* ROCKDALE	5490	25	12.4	10	5053	4911	142	2.8	4280	0.8	9.8	67	27.4
SCHLEY	290	152	8.5	100	341	333	8	2.3	462	1.5	9.6	82	12.1
SCREVEN	1210	91	8.3	109	1271	1177	94	7.4	2058	1.7	9.0	108	18.2
SEMINOLE	740	121	8.5	101	830	787	43	5.2	1644	2.1	10.8	38	19.0
* SPALDING	5840	22	11.3	20	5675	5500	175	3.1	7166	1.4	9.4	94	17.4
STEPHENS	2190	54	9.8	62	2331	2268	63	2.7	3532	1.7	9.5	86	20.5
STEWART	570	148	6.6	145	412	402	10	2.4	988	2.3	8.9	113	21.5
SUMTER	2590	48	8.6	98	2703	2582	121	4.5	3893	1.3	8.3	132	10.9
TALBOT	530	138	7.9	117	564	523	41	7.3	1037	2.2	11.5	29	42.2
TALIAFERRO	140	158	6.7	143	147	140	7	4.8	323	1.7	7.2	151	15.8
TATTNALL	1610	72	9.0	84	1818	1747	71	3.9	3247	2.3	11.0	33	18.3
TAYLOR	560	134	7.0	135	571	544	27	4.7	1372	2.0	9.4	95	19.8
TELFAIR	830	112	7.4	127	980	938	42	4.3	2110	2.0	9.8	68	13.9
TERRELL	780	117	6.7	142	848	800	48	5.7	1345	1.5	7.6	148	15.2
THOMAS	3760	34	9.8	61	4006	3786	220	5.5	6440	1.7	10.0	56	15.6
TIFT	2980	41	8.8	91	3124	3019	105	3.4	4570	1.3	9.6	73	19.7
TOOMBS	2030	56	8.6	96	2138	2054	84	3.9	3672	1.9	10.1	49	16.2
TOWNS	710	123	11.5	19	687	661	26	3.8	1254	2.6	10.0	54	27.2
TREUTLEN	360	149	6.0	153	380	349	31	8.2	671	1.5	7.1	152	20.7
TROUP	5440	26	10.1	51	5465	5279	186	3.4	8631	1.5	9.9	60	19.9
TURNER	810	115	8.4	105	848	817	31	3.7	1401	1.6	9.7	71	21.4
TWIGGS	750	120	7.6	126	756	701	55	7.3	1022	1.4	8.5	121	26.5
UNION	940	106	9.0	86	936	898	38	4.1	1644	2.4	9.2	102	35.2
UPSON	2650	47	10.2	50	2799	2733	66	2.4	4098	1.7	9.2	101	20.4
* WALKER	6990	19	12.4	11	7460	7196	264	3.5	8018	1.5	8.9	112	15.2
* WALTON	2730	46	8.3	111	2837	2757	80	2.8	3641	1.1	7.9	145	14.5
WARE	3680	36	9.9	55	4081	3922	159	3.9	6810	1.8	9.5	85	18.4
WARREN	440	144	6.8	139	493	461	32	6.5	872	1.6	7.7	146	23.7
WASHINGTON	1360	81	7.1	133	1437	1363	74	5.1	2284	1.3	7.9	141	16.6
WAYNE	2030	57	9.2	76	2134	2074	60	2.8	3359	1.7	10.0	57	18.9
WEBSTER	130	159	5.9	154	157	150	7	4.5	183	0.9	5.9	159	19.6
WHEELER	340	150	5.7	144	410	396	14	3.4	705	1.9	8.5	125	14.6
WHITE	1240	90	10.9	29	1181	1154	27	2.3	1762	1.8	10.8	36	22.1
WHITFIELD	7220	18	10.6	36	7455	7261	194	2.6	6630	0.8	8.0	138	12.5
WILCOX	550	135	7.2	131	606	592	14	2.3	1183	1.9	8.8	115	26.4
WILKES	1010	102	8.9	87	1015	989	26	2.6	1916	1.7	9.9	62	18.1
WILKINSON	820	114	7.6	124	845	827	18	2.1	1280	1.3	7.9	144	25.4
WORTH	1620	71	8.9	88	1734	1671	63	3.6	3851	2.4	14.9	11	7.7
GEORGIA	645200		10.8		628697	601829	26868	4.3	1020251	1.5	12.2		19.2

* Metropolitan County

[1] Rank 1 highest (range, 1-159)

[2] See Footnotes For Definition of Total Personal Income

[3] See Footnotes For Definition of Transfer Payments

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